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SUBJECT : CIA Procurement of College Graduates

REFERENCE : (a) Public Law 729, 79th Congress

(b) Proposed legislation packaging in a single unit for all military services provisions for a Reserve Officers' Training Corps: Short Title, "Reserve Officers' Training Corps Act of 1951" (S.325-HR 1168 or 1775)

1. To obtain the small number of high-caliber men visualized for training outlined in Attachment (B), CIA considers that three main sources should be tapped annually:

- a. ROTC College graduates.
- b. Non-ROTC College graduates.
- c. College graduates who are in an enlisted status in any of the three services.

2. ROTC graduates of this year will number approximately:

Army	20,000	
Air Force	8,300	
Navy (and Marines)	1,900	(NROTC, Regular and Contract)
TOTAL	30,200	

Under normal conditions maximum active duty requirements are the two years for NROTC and minimum requirements inactive reserve status for specified periods. If reference (b) becomes law, extending in effect a modified version of reference (a) to all services, the resultant requirements for active duty service will still vary but will not exceed a maximum of two years. Further, under present conditions ROTC graduates normally not committed to active duty service are being called up for extended active duty for two years.

The result is, then, that if CIA takes up to 150 men from this three-service ROTC source and turns them over to the Services for two to three years' active duty training, no reduction in active duty will obtain. Thus, a definite return on the Services' training investment is assured.

It is visualized that in some instances this ROTC tapping should consider pre-'51 graduates--men such as the 187 Army ROTC graduates of 1950, for example, who, in the First Army Area, on their time took a twenty-four hour lecture course in Military Intelligence and who are not, as of this date, on active duty.

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ATTACHMENT (A)

In brief, with a basic agreement as to numbers that each Service can handle for training, CIA can present to a small percentage of the ROTC group a practical, long-range career plan without operating to reduce the active or reserve status commitments of the persons involved. The national interest clearly will be served.

3. Non-ROTC graduates form the second source that should be considered. This group includes both men liable for military service and those not so liable because of prior service, or for physical or other valid cause.

Here again, intake of a small number from this source for the training proposed in Attachment (B) as the first step in a CIA career would be to the national interest.

4. The final source to be considered, college graduates in an enlisted status in any service, presumably would be in or on a waiting list for Officer Candidate School.

Since CIA needs so few per year, this group too is likely to include material that would contribute more to the country's weal in a CIA career than in a temporary Service capacity.

5. In summary, CIA's needs from the three sources discussed will number annually not more than 150--less than one-half of one per cent of this year's ROTC graduates. None of these would serve on less active duty than the maximum ROTC commitments and some would serve longer.

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